



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**BOSOME FREHO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT  
2009**

**Compiled by:**

District Planning & Coordinating Unit

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## **Executive Summary**

As part of the mechanism put in place for monitoring the progress of Ghana towards the achievement of goals and objectives of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II), the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MDAs) are obliged to monitor and report on a group of indicators which are aggregated at the national level to know the District contribution towards the achievement of National goals. In the process the MDAs access the annual performance of their annual action plans which is derived from their Districts Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) which are prepared based on policy guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). In effect the (DMTDPs) are part of the National Strategies for the realisation of the national goals and aspiration.

The Bosome Freho District Assembly, though inaugurated midway within the Districts planning term, reviewed and adopted a plan for implementation for two (2) years 2008-2009 as a guide for their development process. The document was mainly based on the DMTDP of the mother District, the former Amansie East which prior to the creation of the District covered the now newly created District. In the process most of the programmes and projects earmarked for the area were maintained and whilst ongoing projects were also continued. The major additions that took place occurred under good governance where because of the creation of the District the team saw the need to put up structures to support the new administration.

This report therefore accesses the performance of the District in the second year of implementation of its DMTDP. First the key M & E objectives for the 2009 were outlined under the three thematic areas i.e. Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance, after which the processes involved in the preparation of the report were outlined. In a summary, key achievement of the implementation of the annual action plan 2009 was given where on the average about 70 percent of projects planned for the year were implemented. Some projects that were planned for the year were not started because of delay in the release of the DACF. In a review of funding received by the Assembly and its disbursement it was evident that the DACF remained the major funding source for the Assembly accounting for about 80% of the District's total receipts for the year. Internally Generated Fund (IGF) accounted for only 4% of the Assembly's fund mobilised for the year which implies the Assembly rely mainly on external funding to support its development budget despite numerous effort put in place to improve upon the IGF situation.

Also there was an update of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Targets for 2009 by sectors of the District's economy. The District reported on Agricultural, Road, Electricity & Telecommunication, Health, Education and Water & Sanitation. A major challenge encountered was inadequacy of data on some of the indicators being reported upon and non existence of some key departments in the District to facilitated the monitoring of indicators in their sector.

Under the Update on Development and Poverty Issues, the District reviewed major poverty reduction interventions under implementation in the District and their impact on the District poverty situation and commented on the existing poverty status and the dimensions / manifestation of poverty under Area Councils. The last aspect of the report commented on the way forward taking into consideration direction of the District's development efforts and recommended major strategies to push forward the District development programme.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

For the past five years, i.e. the second term of the New Patriotic Party's tenure and the first year under the President Mills' administration, Ghana as a Nation operated within a development policy framework guided by the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy GPRS II. The thrust of the policy was to stimulate accelerated Economic Growth and development through wealth creation in the country's quest towards poverty reduction. The GPRS II focused on the three main thematic areas namely:

- Private Sector Competitiveness
- Human Resource Development
- Good Governance and Civic Responsibility.

The Bosome Freho District Assembly operated within the last two years of the period stated above i.e. 2008 -2009. At the inauguration of the District, though the District has not drawn a plan on its own, the plan of the mother district, drafted within the framework of the GPRS II, which comprised of development programmes and projects for the now Bekwai Municipal and the Bosome Freho District, was reviewed to get an operating document for the district development activities.

Within the period the District continued with development programmes and projects and other interventions initiated by the mother district. However the focus changed a bit due to the need to put in place infrastructure to support the new administration to be operational. Also there was the need for massive infrastructure to house the institutions and staff transferred to the District to run the political and administrative institutions.

In so doing the district faced major challenges arising from low revenue mobilization and difficulty in getting the required staff to support the work of the new administration. The District share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) was grossly inadequate as compared to the demand for services from the Assembly and due to the low level of economic activities in the District, revenue internally generated sources was not forthcoming.

## **1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE**

The Bosome Freho District was created in 2007 and inaugurated in February 2008. The District was established under the Legislative Instrument (L.I1852, 2007). The District until 2007 was part of the former Amansie East District which comprised of the now Bosome Freho District and Bekwai Municipal Assemblies. The District has one constituency; i.e the Bosome Freho Constituency, four Area Councils and eleven (11) electoral areas.

## **1.2 PURPOSE OF THE 2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

The report is a monitoring and evaluation tool for the Assembly to determine the progress of planned programmes and projects towards the achievement of set objectives for the year. It provides an opportunity for the Assembly to review its annual action plan to determine performance or progress of development programmes and projects for the year. In so doing objectives set in the District's Medium Term Development Plan is also monitored and evaluated on annual basis to measure progress of achievement. Also the report feeds into the broader national monitoring system of the National Development Planning Commission as a means of measuring the performance of the nation towards the achievement of policy objectives as nation.

## **1.3 THE KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2009**

The key M&E objectives of the Bosome Freho District Assembly were formulated in line with the three main thematic areas of the GPRS II namely; the Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance.

### **1.3.1 PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS**

- ❖ Improve road network in the District by 10% during the 2009 fiscal year.
- ❖ Increase in agricultural production by 12% from 17% in 2009
- ❖ Increase Industrial output in the District by 5% in 2009
- ❖ Increase tourist arrival in the District by 10% by 2009.
- ❖ Improve electricity supply to 30% in 2009
- ❖ Provide by 2% unemployed Youth with employment in 2009

### 1.3.2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

*The major objectives of this thematic area are:*

- Improve infrastructure facilities in first and cycle schools by 5% by December 2009
- Reduce malaria cases, and cases of admission and deaths among pregnant women and children under 5 years by 7% by 2009
- Increase access to portable water by 5% in 2009
- Provide vocational and entrepreneurial skills for the vulnerable and the excluded by 5%
- Encourage more women to participate in the local governance and avoid exclusion.

### 1.3.3 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

The Key M&E objectives for the year are:

- Equip the security agencies in the district with the needed accommodation, equipment and logistics to enhance their operations
- Provide staff accommodation for D/A core staff and heads of decentralised departments
- Increase the internally generated revenue (IGF) by 20% in 2009
- Promote the effective and efficient operations of the sub-structures (i.e. Urban Area Councils )
- Improve staff training and working practices.

## 1.4 PROCESSES INVOLVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The District Planning Co-coordinating Unit (DPCU) sent performance indicators to the various departments that play a key role in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. The key sectors were Education, Health, Agriculture, and other Departments such as Social Welfare, Community Development, Security Services etc.

The various goals and objectives set out in the Medium Term plan (2008-2009) were outlined, with the various indicators, the base line indicator of 2007; the target set in the

Medium Term Plan for 2009 and the various sectors achievement rate in percentage terms.

In the process of the collecting the indicators the following difficulties were encountered:

- Inability of Development Partners to fulfil their pledge of funding to the Assembly to implement the programmes and projects set out in the annual action plan for 2009 to meet the objectives and targets set in 2009
- Delay in the release of funds for project implementation from Central Government
- Inadequate data base from the decentralized departments to report on their performance indicators
- Delay in the submission of report for harmonization from the sector departments.
- Inability to fund for M&E activities by the Assembly.
- Inadequate logistical support for the DPCU activities.

## 1.5 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DMTDP.

**Table 1: Achievement of Implementation of Annual Action Plan 2009**

Key / Top Commitments	Programme Activities	Achievement (Absolute)	Results / Achievement (%)
01 Economic			
1. Contribute towards the National Youth Employment Programme	i. Employ 20 Educational Assistants	i. 15 Educational Workers employed	75
	ii. Employ 10 Auxiliary Nurses	ii. Nill	0
	iii. employ 5 Community Protection Assistants	iii. 10 Community Protection Assistants Employed	200%
	iv. Employ 20 Sanitation and waste management Assistants	iv. 25 Sanitation & Waste management Assistants employed	125%
Improve upon surface accessibility through periodic road maintenance	i. Acquire 1No Grader	1No. CMG GR125 Grader acquired	100%
	ii. Construction of Ampaha- Asiwa Highway	Site clearing and excavation works in progress	30%
	iii. Rehabilitation of Nkwantapon Jcn- Nkwantapon Feeder Rd. (4.5)	Completed	100%
	iv. Rehabilitation of Anwiaso – Owhimase Feeder Road (12Km)	Completed	100%
2. Support to Rural Enterprises Project (REP)	i. Establish a District Business Advisory Centre	District BAC established	100%
	ii. Identify and Support 20 Master Craftsman to upgrade their skills	30 Master craftsmen identified	50%

3. Support to CWSP Project	i. Assist 25 communities to drill 40 boreholes under the programme	16 communities benefited from 25 Boreholes	64%
4. Improve upon Electricity facilities	Provide Electric Bulbs and accessories for the maintenance of street lights in 10 communities	10 communities assisted with materials for streetlight maintenance	100%
	Extension of electricity to D/A bungalows	Electricity extended to DCE's bungalow	50%
Social Services			
Education			
4. Improve access to Education through infrastructural development and support to the needy	i. Create a district educational fund to support 15 needy children including 5 persons with disability	Paid school fees for 8 person with disability	53%
	ii. Complete the Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Appiahkrom	Project Completed	100%
	iii. Complete the construction of 2No. Dormitory Block with auxiliary facilities for Bosome Senior High Technical School	Work Construction of 1No. Dormitory completed. Const. of 1No. 6Unit Classroom Block is at painting plastering level	60%
	iv. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Brofoyedru	Project is at Painting level	80%
	v. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Asiwa	Works is at Plastering level	60%
	vi. Support to ICCES Centre	Centre supported to acquire gas oven and logistics for practical work	100%
Support to Persons with Disability	i. Mobilise persons with disability into an association	Disability Association formed	100%

Improve on access and quality of health care delivery	i. Support District Initiative on HIV/AIDS	0.5% of DACF issued to support District Response	100%
	ii. Assist District Response Initiative on malaria and Polio Prevention	DHMT supported with funds and logistics for Polio Eradication and Malaria Control Programme	100%
Improve access to electricity in the District	i. Extension of Electricity to D/A Bungalows	Electricity extended to DCE bungalow	50%
Support National Celebrations	i. Support to the celebration of National Farmers Day	25 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Farmers Day Celebrated	100%
Administration			
Strengthen the administrative and institutional set up of the Assembly to enhanced the pace of development	i. Complete the construction of DCE/DCD/DPO and DFO bungalows	Construction of DCE/ DCD /DPO and DFO bungalows completed	100%
	ii. Construction of 1No. Semi Detached Staff Quarters	Project is at painting level	70%
	iii. Furnishing of District Assembly Hall	A set of furniture procured for D/A Hall	100%
	iii. Furnishing of D/A Bungalows	DCE/DCD/DFO & DPO Bungalows completed	100%
	iv. Purchase of 2No. Laptops	2No. laptops purchased	100%
	Governance Structures i. Support to Sub-district structures	Three area councils supported to implement identified projects	75%

	ii. Completion of Construction of Police Station at Nsuaem II	Painting completed. fixing of door and windows in progress	80%
Environment			
Promote environmental sustainability and ensure safety practices	Sanitation i. Construct 1No. 12-Seater aqua privy toilet at Ankaase	Laying of pit lining block work completed	30%
	ii. Construct 1No. 12-Seater aqua privy toilet at	Laying of pit lining block work completed	30%

The inability of the Assembly to complete the entire roll of the on-going and new projects is attributable to the slow pace in the fund-flow especially in the school projects which were financed from the central government sources. Payment was not made promptly to contractors working on Fund Projects which greatly delayed the execution period. Development partners and the IGF contribution to the district development had been very limited since most of the projects implemented were central Government funded projects. The Assembly however received more funding from some of its development partners such as KfW, for the drilling of 25 boreholes. Under the Community Based Rural Development Project funds were also received for the construction of 2No. 3Unit Classroom Blocks.

On the contrary, some of the delays in the project execution stemmed from the contractors who deliberately refused to execute their projects.

All these interventions have contributed to the physical implementation of projects in the Development plan. The weakness in terms of the physical implementation is in the area of the programmes which is not receiving the needed attention. Areas such as the programmes on the sub-structures, governance issues and decentralizations have not received much attention.

Currently one Area Council is not functioning. Decentralization issue should therefore be given the needed attention for grass root participation in local governance. Efforts must therefore be made to allocate funds to implement the programmes in the plan so as to get a balanced development.

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## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT**

#### **2.1 PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS STATUS FOR THE YEAR 2009**

The District Assembly was able to implement over 70% of its on-going projects and programmes and 60% of its new programmes and projects set out in the annual plan in 2009. The excessive delay in the release of funds from the central government sources and development Partners funding affected programmes and project implementation this may have arisen because of the long transitional period after the change in political power and the excessive delay in the appointment of new District Chief Executives. These coupled with the fact that the District has been in operation barely under one year with high expectation placed a heavy burden of the Assembly.

**Table 2: The programmes and projects initiated and the status of the programmes and projects as at December 2009.**

NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	SOURCES OF FUNDING	CONTRACT SUM	STATUS OF PROJECTS	INDICATOR STATUS	REMARKS
1	Construction of Police Station	Nsuaem II	DACF	68,712.69	Project has been painted. Fixing of doors and Louvre blades in progress	To improve security service delivery	Completion date has been far exceeded
2	Construction of 1no. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Abosamso	Abosamso	CBRDP/World Bank, D/A	1,500	Work is at lintel level.	Improve upon access to education	There has been much delay in the release of fund by CBRDP
3	Construction of Area Council	Nsuta	CBRDP/World Bank, D/A	1,500	Works is at lintel level	Strengthening of Sub structures	Project delayed in implementation
4	Construction of 12-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Freboye	CBRDP/World Bank, D/A	1,500	Works is at plastering level. Project has been roofed	Improve sanitation	Project delayed in implementation
5	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block	Appiahkrom	DACF	49,986.55	Project completed	To improve access to quality education	Completed but yet to be handed over
6	Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Dormitory Block with Sanitary House, Kitchen and Dining Hall for Bosome Freho Secondary School	Asiwa	DACF	301,929	Const. of 1No. 3-Unit Dormitory Block with Sanitary House Completed. Roofing of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block is in progress	To improve access to quality secondary education	Construction of 1No. Dormitory converted to 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block. Progress of work has been slow due to delay in the release of funds
7	Construction of 1No. 2-Bedroom Semi Detached Staff Quarters	Asiwa	DACF	62,599.29	Painting works, laying of floor tiles, fixing of louvre blades and doors completed	To improve institutions for local governance	Work is progressing steadily
8	Construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Staff Quarters	Asiwa	DACF	75,048.82	Painting works completed. Fixing	To improve institutions for local	Work is progressing steadily

					of louvre blades yet and electrical fittings yet to begin	governance	
9	Completion of Const. of Enhanced Rural Clinic	Nsuta	DACD/SIF	49,598.79	Project completed	To improve access to health care	Project handed over and in use
10	Construction of Executive Bungalow	Asiwa	DACF	115,709.05	Project handed over	To improve institutions for local governance	Project is in use
11	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater KVIP Toilet	Anumso	KFW/Community	N/A	Project completed	To improve sanitation in schools	Project handed over and in use
12	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater KVIP Toilet	Freboye	KFW/Community	N/A	Project completed	To improve sanitation in schools	Project handed over and is in use
13	Construction of 1No. 6Unit Classroom Block with office store and library	Morontuo	GetFund	70,185.92	Project is at painting level	To improve upon Basic Education	Progress of work is very slow due to delay in payment of certificate
14	Construction of 1No. 6Unit Classroom Block with office store and library	Dajanso	GetFund	70,185.92	Project is substantially completed	To improve upon Basic Education Infrastructure	Project yet to be handed over
15	Construction of 1No. Single Storey Dormitory Block for Bosome Sec. Tech.	Asiwa	GetFund		Roofing completed project is at plastering level	To improve upon Secondary Educational infrastructure	Progress of work is very slow.
16	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Office Store and Sanitary Block for D/A Primary	Brofoyedru	CBRDP	49,401	Plastering in progress	To improve access to basic education	Quality and progress of work has been satisfactory
17	Construction of 1No.2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Staff Quarters for Bosome Freho District Assembly No. 2	Asiwa	DACF	83,011.43	Plastering is in progress	To improve institutions for local governance	Progress of work has been very satisfactory

18	Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Sanitary Facility for Presby JHS	Asiwa	DACF	55,877.08	Laying of superstructure Blockwork is in progress	To increase access to basic education	Progress of work has been satisfactory
19	Rehabilitation of 4km Asiwa Town Roads	Asiwa	GoG	N/A	Construction of drains and Culverts Completed. Gravel filling completed	Improve upon surface accessibility	Project delayed
20	Construction of 25No. Boreholes	16 Communities	KfW/GoG	175,000	Community animation and siting of boreholes completed	Improve upon water coverage	Drilling of boreholes yet to begin
21	Construction of 1No. 12Seater Enviro Loo Toilet	Asiwa	GoG	N/A	Project completed	Improve upon sanitation coverage	Project handed over and in use
22	Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Enviro Loo Toilet	Abosamso	GoG	N/A	Project completed	Improve upon sanitation coverage	Project handed over and in use
23	Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Vault Chamber Toilet	Nsuaem II	GoG	24,542	Project completed	Improve upon sanitation coverage	Project handed over and in use
24	Reshaping of Appiankwata Damascus Feeder Road	Appiankwata /Damascus	GoG	N/A	Project completed	To improve upon surface accessibility	
25	Construction of 23km Ampaha-Asiwa Highway	Ampaha/ Asiwa	GoG	N/A	Clearing of	To improve upon accessibility	Progress of work is very slow

Source: DPCU compilation 2009

## 2.2.0 UPDATE OF DISBURSEMENT FROM FUNDING SOURCES

The Assembly has two major sources of revenue for its programmes and projects .These are:

- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- External Inflows

Sources of Internally Generated Funds for the Assembly are;

- Rates
- Lands Revenue
- Fees and Fines
- Licenses
- Rent
- Investment income
- Miscellaneous

External Inflow

- District Assembly Common Fund
- GOG Grants (GETFUND, MP's Fund etc)
- Development Partners Grant (World Bank, KfW,)

Table 3: **BOSOME FREHO DISTRICT FUNDING SOURCES FOR 2008-2009**

<b>FUND SOURCE</b>	<b>2008( GH¢)</b>	<b>2009( GH¢)</b>	<b>Total</b>
DACF	833,843.24	977,964.61	1,811,807.84
IGF	20,717.56	43,423.81	64,141.37
GOG (MP'S COMMON FUND)	57,928.40	63,721.24	121,649.64
DEV'T PARTNERS	12,754.72	153,022.35	165,777.07
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>925,243.92</b>	<b>1,238,132.01</b>	<b>2,163,375.92</b>

**District Finance Office (Feb 2010).**

### **2.2.1 COMMENTS ON THE RELEASES OF FUNDS**

The District Assembly Common Fund had been the major and consistent source of development funding in the District. However, the releases of the fund had been characterised by excessive deduction at the national level and too much delays which had caused delays in project implementation leading to huge price fluctuations over time. For example out of expected revenue of about GH¢1,140,000.00 only GH¢833,843.24 was received at the end of the year representing 70% of the expected revenue.

The inability of the District Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to these deductions and has been noted to be a matter of concern to even all other Metropolitan/Municipal and District Assemblies.

### **2.2.2 EFFORTS TO GENERATE MORE REVENUE**

Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly had been noted to be very low. Monthly revenue collections for the year averages about GH¢3,600.00. The District is much limited in IGF generation due to low level of economic activity of the area coupled with the rural nature of the District. The predominant economic activity in the District has been food crop farming which is mainly organised on subsistence level. With these, there are no major markets in the area to facilitate the collection of rates on produce. Settlements in the area are mostly settler farming communities with thatched houses which makes it difficult to collect property rates on them. one potential revenue source would have been royalties from timber concessions but owners of the concessions had stop operating complaining that the forest are no more commercially viable due to the operations of illegal chain saw operators in the forests. Due to these key problems the Assembly is not able to generate enough revenue to meet its recurrent expenditure let alone get additional funds for capital projects.

The following measures had been identified to help improve upon the collection of IGF;

- Widening the revenue base to bring in more revenue items which were not covered previously
- Engaging more commission revenue collectors to work in communities where there are no collectors

- Continue and sustain tax education
- Update the existing revenue data
- Formation of revenue mobilization task force.
- Motivating hard-working revenue collectors and supervisors

### 2.2.3 CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO GENERATING FUNDS.

- ❖ Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilisation
- ❖ Inadequate revenue collectors
- ❖ Difficult accessibility
- ❖ Poor monitoring of revenue collectors

### 2.3.0 DISBURSEMENT OF D/A REVENUE

**Table 4: UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENT FROM FUNDING SOURCES**

THEMATIC AREA	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008 (GH¢)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2009 (GH¢)	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION	22,444.40	32,606.92	55,051.32
SERVICE	-	-	-
INVESTMENT	792,505.07	1,017,005.31	1,809,510.38
SPECIAL PROJECTS	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	502.00	502.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>814,949.47</b>	<b>1,050,114.23</b>	<b>1,865,063.70</b>

### 2.3.1 ADEQUACY OF FUNDS

In view of the numerous demands and high expectations from the Assembly as a newly created district, funding that is currently being released fall much below the expected revenue. As a new administration there is an urgent need to provide office and residential accommodation for core staff of the District Assembly and Decentralised departments such as Health, Education and Agriculture. In addition to these there was the need to complete ongoing projects started by the former Amansie East District which were handed over to the new District. Beside these, there was the need still to

continue with the provision of social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, markets among others to improve upon the lot of the people.

### **2.3.2 Utilisation of Funds According with the Budget**

Due to constraints associated with revenue generation in the Assembly, most of the programmes and projects budgeted for are not implemented by the end of the year. Also the operation of the Assembly is limited by the small size of its administrative budget. With these the Assembly as much as it try at times exceeds it operational budget. With the Development Budget care is taken to work within budgeted projects and programmes.

### **2.3.3 OTHER CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO DISBURSEMENT.**

- Inadequate funding for programmes and projects
- Delays in the release of funds which affect project implementation.
- The inability to capture funds from GOG and donors paid direct to beneficiaries without records to the Assembly.(GETFUND, Health Sector Support, Agric Sector Support etc)
- Poor record keeping at the Assembly and the decentralised departments which affect the retrieval of data for reporting

## **2.4. UPDATE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS AND TARGETS.**

The assessment of the performance of the Assembly in 2009 was based on indicator set at the creation of the District and reviewed at the end of 2008. Based on these indicators the Assessment of the performance of the Assembly and its decentralised departments were assessed to see their progress in line with national indicators as per the GPRS II.

### **2.4.0 PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS**

The assessment of the core district indicators was done as categorised by GPRS II thematic areas. Under this thematic area, indicators considered related to agriculture, industry, road network, electricity etc. In the agric sector the district reported on percentage increase in yield of selected crops and livestock which are common to the area, roads earmarked for construction and the actual length constructed was also reported upon. Under industry, issues on electricity coverage, tourist arrivals and teledensity were also considered.

### **2.4.1 Agricultural Production**

#### ***i. Increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish***

Under the agric sector, the District aimed at improving agric production and increasing incomes for food crop farmers. In the year under review the performance of major staples in the District such as cassava, maize, cocoyam were low possibly due to unpredictable weather pattern and inadequate rainfall. Cassava managed only 15% increase, whilst maize had a 10% increase. Cocoyam production registered the least increase of 5%.

Apart from the effect of weather, farmers in the District lacked effective supervision and technical advice from the Agric Office. Though extension officers were stationed in some of the units, they were not adequate and also lacked supervision because the District Agric Office was not functional. Also most farmers complained about lack of access to credit. Because the District agric office was not functional there were so many problems encountered in the implementation of national programmes such as CODAPEC, Mass Cocoa Spraying and Fertiliser and other inputs distribution programmes.

The District is also noted for the cultivation of vegetables especially cabbages, tomatoe, garden eggs and pepper. A major challenge identified with vegetable farming is a system of irrigation to support all year round farming

#### ***ii. Challenges of the Agric Sector***

- Lack of office accommodation for the District Agric Office
- Unreliable weather conditions
- Reducing land size for crop production
- Inadequate staffing especially extension officers to assist the farmers
- Inadequate logistical supply
- Lack of residential accommodation for staff.

#### ***iii. Recommendation for improving the District Agric Sector***

- Provide office accommodation for District Agric Office

- Implementation of the cocoa sector support programme to increase cocoa yield in the District.
- Improved technical support to farmers
- Establishment of crop and livestock demonstration farms

**Table 5: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ARE AS FOLLOWS**

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET		
			DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS		
			TARGET 2009	2008 INDICATOR LEVEL	2009 INDICATOR LEVEL
1	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>				
	Percentage increase in the yield of crops:				
	Agric Production of selection crops;				
	i) Maize	Output	9,584 m/t	8,364 m/t	9,200.4m/t
	ii) Cassava	Output	74,951 m/t	59,678 m/t	68,629.70 m/t
	iii) Cocoyam	Output	41,873.52 m/t	35,854.52 m/t	37,647.24 m/t
	iv) Plantain	Output	46,253 m/t	28,717.50m/t	30,727.72m/t

## 2.4.2 THE ROAD SECTOR.

### *Policy Objectives of the Road Sector*

The main objective of the road sector under the DMTDP was to improve the district' road networks by 40%. During the year under review road network was to be improved by 10%. This was to be achieved through the development of a well coordinated feeder road system which will enhance movement of goods and people to and from the district and also improve upon inter community travels.

Roads that were rehabilitated in the year included the following;

- Appiahnkwanta-Damascus feeder road (22km)
- Anyinase –Nsuaem II-Tebeso II Feeder Road 816km
- Anyanso – Semdadieso – Tebeso II Feeder Road (9km)

Other road construction works that were undertaken in the year included the following;

- Surfacing of Asiwa Town roads 4.2 km (4.2km)
- Rehabilitation of Ampaha-Asiwa Highway (22km)

The upgrading of these roads was intended to facilitate easy flow of goods and Passengers. The completion of the Ampaha – Asiwa highway will go a long way to enhance vehicular movement between Asiwa and Bekwai which was to former capital of the present Bosome Freho District. Some departments in the District still rely on their units in the mother district for data and advice on development issues.

Losses experienced by cabbage producers along the Brofoyedru –Ampento stretch of the road will also be reduced drastically due to ease of movement. The improvement in road networks will also open up the area for major economic activities which will serve as a trigger for local economic development.

### ***Challenges***

- Though some road works has been started the sector is still confronted with challenges:
- Poor transportation network and services in the Nsuta Area Council.
- Limited accessibility due poor road networks.
- High public expectation from the Assembly as a new District for better roads as the government continues to make infrastructure provision its priority

**Table 6 : INDICATORS ON ROAD**

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET			
			NATIONAL DISTRICT			
			Target 2009	Indicator level 2007	Indicator level 2008	Indicator level 2009
	Surfacing	Output	-	-	-	0.05%
	Spot Improvement	Output				
	Rehabilitation	Output	-	-	-	30%
	Reshaping	Output	-	-	-	40%
	Bridges	Output	-	-	-	-

### 2.4.3 ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

Electricity and telephone services are noted to impact positively on business development and public administration. At the time of creation of the District in late 2007 electricity coverage was as low as 29.6% of the total households. The district aimed at increasing the coverage to about 55% because most of the communities were earmarked to benefit under the SHEP project. By the close of the year 2009 the percentage of households with coverage had increased to 45%. The fall was attributable to the fact that the programme was not consistent and a number of communities which were expected to benefit from the programme were not served. At the time of the creation of the District there was no telecommunication service in the District. It was after a year that MTN and One-Touch began operation in the District. Now MTN had raised mast at Asiwa, Tebeso No II, and Fereso whilst Vodaphone also has service mast at Tebeso II, Fereso, and Ampento. There is no coverage for Local Area Network services. Though this can be seen as a lot of improvement upon the situation at the time the District was created there is still a huge backlog that needs to be serviced. Vast areas of the District is left uncovered and the non existence of fibre optic cables network implies that other services such as internet services are not available. There is currently no internet service in the whole district. This offers greater opportunity for internet service providers.

**Table 7: INDICATORS ON ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE**

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET			
			CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS			
			TARGET 2009	2007 indicator level	2008 Indicator level	2009Indicator or Level
	<b>ELECTRICITY</b>					
	% in number of households with access to electricity	Output	Increase by 12%	4,560	40%	45%
	<b>TELEPHONE SERVICES</b>					
	Telephone Penetration (number of communities with access to Telephone Services)	Output	30%	-	5%	20%

#### **2.4.4 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION, IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF SAFETY NETS**

In line with the national policy to reduce poverty through wealth creation the previous administration introduced the National Youth Employment Programme to increase employment opportunities and generate income for the teeming unemployed youth. The District inherited the programme from the former Amansie East District Assembly at the time that it was created.

By the time the District was created staff working under the various modules of the programme were as follows;

- ❖ 18 Health Extension workers
- ❖ 34 Community Protection
- ❖ 47 Community Teaching Assistant

The increase in youth employment by the NYEP in a way put in money into the pockets of the beneficiaries who without the programme might have been loitering around and some engaged in social vices such as stealing, prostitution etc. The major challenge facing the NYEP is the delay in the payment of allowances to the recruits

**Table 8: INDICATORS ON NYEP**

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET			
			CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS			
			TARGET 2009	2007 indicator level	2008 Indicator level	2009Indicator Level
	<b>Health Extension Workers</b>					
	Number of Staff Employed	Output	80	-	47	49
	<b>Community Protection Unit</b>					
	Number of Staff Employed	Output		-	5%	20%
	<b>Sanitation and Waste Management</b>					
	Number of Staff employed	Output	100	-	-	65
	<b>Health Extension Work</b>					
	Number of staff employed	Output	38	-	18	18

## 2.5.0 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Under the Human Resource Development thematic area the District aimed at producing a human resource with sound mind and healthy body which is needed badly to support its drive for development. Strategies adopted included improving upon the quality of education and reduce the burden of diseases of public health importance. Specific activities outlined included providing educational infrastructure and qualified teachers, improving upon health infrastructure and supporting national interventions to eradicate child killer diseases. Provision of potable water/sanitation services and the issue of HIV/AIDS management were also given attention.

### 2.5.1 HEALTH

The goal of the health sub-sector is to reduce the burden of diseases of public health importance and improve service delivery to reduce the burden of infectious diseases.

The objectives of this sub-sector:

- ❖ To reduce malaria cases, and admissions and deaths among pregnant women and children
- ❖ Improve /co-ordinate services at all levels to registrants VCT/PMTCT
- ❖ To improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery by the DHIS.

With the creation of the District, there has been addition to staffing and health facilities in the area which has gone a long way to improve upon the health status of the District by reducing malaria cases among pregnant women and children. This is believed to have an impact by reducing infant

mortality and maternal deaths in the District. Staffing has also improved significantly at the various health centres.

### **Challenges**

A major challenge confronting the District is lack of Doctors. There is no Doctor practicing in the District and there are only two medical assistant operating at the Asiwa and Dunkuraa health centres. There is the urgent need to upgrade the Asiwa Health Centre to a District Health centre and provide laboratory facilities for the Asiwa, Dunkuraa and Nsuta health centres. Because all health facilities in the District lack laboratory facilities patients have to travel to New Edubiase in the Adansi South, Bekwai in the Bekwai Municipal or Konongo in the Asante Akim North District to access laboratory services. Also because there is no doctor in the District there are rampant referrals of clinical cases to other health facilities. Also there is the need to improve upon the existing health infrastructure and operationalise some of the abandoned health centres.

**Table 9: STATE OF DISTRICT HEALTH CARE DELIVERY**

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				Remarks
			CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS				
			TARGET 2009	2007 Indicat or level	2008 Indicator Level	2009 Indicator Level	
<b>01</b>	<b>HEALTH</b>						
	A) Reduce Malaria Cases, admissions and deaths among pregnant women and children under 5 years.						
	i) Infant Mortality Rate	Output	-	-	-	-	No death occurred in health facilities. Community deaths were verbally reported & needed to be tracked
	ii) Under five mortality Rate	Output	-	-	-	-	-do-
	iii) Maternal Mortality Rate	Output	-	-	-	-	-do-
	iv) % of under 5 years who are malnourished	Impact	-	-	-	-	-do-
	v) Under five malaria cases fatality rate	Output	-	-	-	-	No institutional Deaths recorded
	vi) % of maternal audit to maternal death	Outcome	-	-	-	-	No institutional Deaths recorded
	B) Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery					-	
	i) Population to Doctor Ratio	Outcome	-	-	-	76404:0	
	ii) Population to Nurse Ratio	Outcome	500:1	-	1,0484:1	4245:1	

iii) Outpatient visit per capita	Outcome	0.3	-	0.18	0.24	
iv) % change of District Health Insurance Scheme	Outcome	-	-	-	-	The District does not have its own scheme yet
v) % of Family Planning acceptors	Outcome	15	-	-	14	
vi) HIV/AIDS Prevalent rate of adult population	Outcome	-	-	-	-	District does not have a sentinel site yet.

Source: District Directorate of Health (January 2010)

## 2.5.2 EDUCATION.

The District's goal under Education was to improve upon the quality of education. As a key objective, the District aimed at improving upon the BECE Pass Rate to about 70%. Among major activities performed to help achieve this aim was to improve upon educational infrastructure, increase the number of teachers especially in the primary schools, improve upon monitoring and supervision among others.

Over the year there was an increase in enrolment rate but the vast difference between the primary and JHS enrolment rate was a matter of concern. In the ensuing year much needs to be done to improve net admission rate of the District which is also on the lower side. The large increase in gross enrolment rate in the primary schools is partly attributable to the introduction of the capitation grant and the school feeding programmes in some selected schools. On the other side the increase in enrolment has brought about the need for additional classroom blocks, furniture and more teachers.

The pupil teacher ratio is poor among the pre-schools and primary levels. This implies that there are inadequate teachers in the pre-schools and primary levels. Despite the government effort to improve upon the situation by recruiting untrained teachers to fill vacancies the situation is still not the best. The staffing situation has been worsened by the refusal of trained teachers to accept posting to the area due to the rural nature of the District.

Despite efforts by the District to improve upon educational infrastructure there are still more schools that need urgent rehabilitation or reconstruction. The rate of educational infrastructural development

has been limited by limited funding available to the District for implementation of its planned projects and programmes. Also being a new District the Assembly do not have adequate intervention from development partners to support the Education sector. For instance since the district was created in 2008, the Assembly is yet to benefit from the GetFund support. It is worth mentioning that though the School Feeding Programme was introduced to help improve upon enrolment in rural and deprived schools, the District has only four (4) schools which are currently benefiting from the programme though it has been considered to be the most rural and deprived District in Ashanti.

**Table 10: STATE OF EDUCATION DELIVERY**

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET			
			DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS			
			TARGET 2009	2007 Indicator Level	2008 Indicator Level	2009 Indicator Level
<b>01</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>					
	Human Development Reduce					
	(a) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Output	85%	-	78%	82.7%
	❖ Pre-school	Output	80%	-	65%	72%
	❖ Primary	Output	70%	-	43%	58%
	❖ JHS					
	Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	Outcome	60%	-	39.82%	48.50%
	BECE Pass Rate	Impact	70%	-	-	57%
	Gender Parity Index:					
	❖ Pre-school	Outcome	0.97	-	0.89	0.93
	❖ Primary	Outcome	0.95	-	0.74	0.82
	❖ JHS	Outcome	0.90	--	0.59	0.63
	❖ SSS	Outcome	0.82	-	0.57	0.75
	❖ TVET	Outcome	-	-	-	-
	Improvement in Pupils/Teachers Ratio:					
	❖ Pre-school	Outcome	35:1	-	47:1	40:1
	❖ Primary	Outcome	35:1	-	66:1	57:1
	❖ JHS	Outcome	35:1	-	18:1	16:1

**Source: District Directorate of Education (2010)**

### 2.5.3 WATER AND SANITATION

The goal of the water and sanitation sub-sector is to eradicate water borne diseases and improve environmental cleanliness. The Assembly hoped to achieve this through the provision of potable water and promotion of the use of ventilated improved pits (VIP) and Community Led Total

Sanitation (CLTS). Before the District was created in 2008, the area benefited from the Community Water and Sanitation Project (CWSP I & II) and Rural Water and Sanitation Project RWSP 4 interventions through the former Amansie East District. At the creation of the District the RWSP 4 Extension project was launched in February 2009. Unfortunately the programme did not the provision of latrine and the sanitation component as limited to education. So far 16 communities benefited under the programme and were provided with 25 boreholes. The processes involved had been completed and drilling had just started.

Under sanitation the District Assembly constructed 2No. 12-seater enviro-loo toilets and 1No. 12 seater Vault chamber toilets. Also 5no. 8-seater KVIP toilets were constructed for 5 schools in the District. Through community animation by the District Water and Sanitation Team and the work of a partner organisation under the RWSP 4 (Extension) project, 30 household latrines were constructed. In partnership with Zoomlion the 65 sanitation workers have been employed who are engaged in routine cleaning of streets of major communities. Also the District has acquired a skip loader and 10No. 45 cubic metre containers which have been placed at vantage points in the district for refuse collection. The District continues to give water and sanitation priority attention in its planning.

**Table 11: WATER AND SANITATION COVERAGE**

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET			
			DISTRICT			
			TARGET 2009	2007 Indicator Level	2008 Indicator Level	2009 INDICATOR LEVEL
<b>01</b>	<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>					
	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Outcome	50%	-	-	45%
	Percentage of Population with access to safe water	Output	12%	-	-	6%

Source: DWST (Dec 2009)

## **2.6 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY**

Under this thematic area the District security situation for 2009 was reviewed. Also the state of decentralisation was examined and achievement of financial management was also assessed.

There were not major issues of security concern apart from isolated cases of causing harm and assault. The increasing pace of illegal mining and lumbering activities were also of concern due to the behaviour of the people concerned towards the people who tend to put a stop to their unauthorised activities.

### **2.6.1 Decentralization**

Under the Decentralised Local Government System of governance, the central government has devolved itself of power and responsibility especially for the provision of essential services to the District Assemblies yet a closer look at the operation of the District indicates that the district is limited in the provision of these services for the people. Reason assigned for the inability of the District to function as expected includes the following;

- i. Limited funds at the disposal of the district, to support developmental activity and social service provision.
- ii. Inadequate staff;
- iii. Lack of residential accommodation for D/A core staff and heads of decentralised departments;
- iv. Inadequate office accommodation for D/A and
- v. Non existence and non functioning of some governmental agencies and decentralised departments.

Currently, the District lacks key departments such as the department of feeder roads, Cooperatives, Town and Country Planning, Information, District Electoral Office among others. The District has not yet established its District Health insurance scheme.

## 2.6.2 Sub-Structure of the District Assembly

The District has four Area Council, namely; Bosome, Nsuta, Bosomtwe East, and Sunso Freho. At the moment the Bosomtwe East Area council is not functional but the remaining three are operational. It worth mentioning that the three that are operational had received training and financial support under the Community Based Rural Development Project and are implementing projects identified by them through an area council planning exercise. The projects being implemented are as follows;

Area Council	Project
Bosome	Construction of 12-seater aqua-Privy Toilets
Sunso-Freho	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office and Store
Nsuta	Construction of Area Council Building

The toilet project is at painting level whilst the school and area council building are at roofing level. A major challenge to the implementation of the project has been the delay in the release fund and inadequacy of the amount budgeted for the execution of the school and area council building. Also the commitment of the community towards the project has been very poor.

**Table 12 : GOVERNANCE INDICATORS**

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET			
			DISTRICT CORE INDICATORS			
			TARGET 2009	2007 INDICATOR LEVEL	2008 INDICATOR LEVEL	2009 INDICATOR LEVEL
<b>01</b>	<b>DISTRICT ASSEMBLY</b>					
	Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly:	Input	20%	-	1 (6%)	2(12%)
	Number of Functional Area Councils	Input	100%	-	3(75%)	3(75%)
	<b>DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICE</b>					
	Improvement in Internally Generated Fund					
	Total amount of internally generated fund	Input	60,220.00	-	20,717.16	43,423.81
	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP	Input	-	-	68,390.37	159,627
	% of D/A expenditure within the DMTDP Budget	Input	80%	-	58%	50%
	Presence of internal audit and implementation committee	Output	1	-	-	Yes
	Number of reported cases of abused children	Output	-	-	-	15
	Police Citizens Ratio	Outcome			1:12,734	1:15,280

## **2.7 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES**

Since the inauguration of the District there has been various poverty reduction interventions aimed at improving the living standards of the people. Notable among them are the Rural Water and Sanitation Project, National Youth Employment Project, the National School Feeding Programme and implementation of the Capitation Grant. The state of the implementation of the programmes as at 2009 was as follows;

### **2.7.1 RURAL ENTERPRISE PROJECT**

The District was brought on the programme in 2009 and activities being performed are as follows;

#### *Activities*

- i. 20 No. trade associations has been identifies and their training needs has been assessed.
- ii. Training was organised for identified groups in batik tie and dye, soap making. About 50 people benefited from the income generating activity training.

### **2.7.2 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME**

Under the programme the District has established its District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) and trained them with assistance from the Ashanti Regional office of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Also assistance was given for the establishment of office for the unit. Logistics such as motor bikes, computer and accessories and steel file cabinets has been acquired for the unit. In addition to these 25No. boreholes is under construction in the District.

### **2.7.3 GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**

In 2009, four schools in the District were benefiting under the programme with 1,388.pupils being fed in a day. The distribution of the pupils over the four schools is as follows;

Table 13: PUPIL FED UNDER THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOLS</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>
1	Anyanso Methodist Primary	Anyaso	362
2	Asiwa Methodist Primary	Asiwa	402

3	Morontuo D/A Primary	Morontuo	201
4	Tebeso II R/C Primary	Tebeso II	423

District Education Office 2009

## 2.8 Poverty Status of the District

Poverty situation in the District has not change much since the last 5 years. In terms of space poverty is more pronounced in communities in the Nsuta Area Council, followed by communities in the lake Bosomtwe region of the District. These were followed by the Sunso Freho Area and the Bosome Area has been perceived to be the least poverty affected area. As if by design, the level of deprivation as indicated above is also manifested in surface accessibility of these areas. Road networks in the area are not accessible all year round and their transportation system is the worst. This accounts for high post harvest losses among food crop farmers whose income level is noted to be the lowest.

Beside these the area lack essential economic infrastructure such as telecommunication system, banking services and market centres. Also these three area councils cannot boast of a single second cycle institution. Educational infrastructure for most primary and Junior High Schools are also in poor state and require reconstruction or rehabilitation. The major economic activity in this area is farming but a major constraining factor to their farming activity is limited arable land. Most of the arable lands have been used for major farm crops such as cocoa, oil palm and citrus plantations and as a result it is difficult to get additional farm lands for food crop production. This has led to food shortages in the area especially during planting season.

Enrolment rates in this area are also noted to be exceptionally low possibly due to the inability of parents to cater for their children in schools. Pupils' dropout rate among girls is also very high. Children of school going age are noted to be used as labourer on rice fields in the area which tend to affect their school attendance. The built environment of the area incidentally is mostly of mud and swishes which needs to be rehabilitated on yearly basis. No traditional skill or craftwork has been identified among the people of the area.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 The WAY FORWARD**

In the year ahead the District plans to continue with programmes and projects that were started but not completed. For instance under the Rural Water and Sanitation Project 4 (Extension) 25 boreholes were sited but drilling was yet to start. Under the CBRDP project, an approval was given for an extension of a contract awarded for the construction of 1No 3Unit Classroom Block to 6Unit Classroom Block. Also the Assembly shall ensure the timely completion of the 3No. projects being implemented by the Sunso Freho, Bosome and Nsuta Area Councils. Also the Assembly will budget for the completion of all ongoing infrastructure projects in the District as per the programmes and projects status report above.

It is worth mentioning that certain programmes under implementation in the District are national in character and the District will facilitate their scheduled completion depending on the continued implementation from the national office. Among these projects are;

- Expansion of the school feeding programmes to other basic schools.
- Continuation of the SHEP in the district
- Completion of all development interventions which are on-going ( Get Fund Projects, Construction of Bomfa Junction- Asiwa- Ampaha Road).

#### ***District programmes***

- The functioning of the Sub-structures in the District.
- Sensitization of the citizens on the District charter on service delivery.
- Establishment of a client service desk.

### **3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### ***3.1.1 Private Sector Competitiveness***

Recruitment of additional extension officers for the MOFA to offer technical advice to the farmers in the district especially those in the Nsuta Area Council. Improve road networks in

the area to facilitate the transportation of food and cash crops from the production centres to the consuming centres and reduce post harvest losses.

There is the need to establish food marketing centres help add value to local produce.

The development of tourism and cultural sites especially along the District part of the lake Bosomtwe will improve the Assembly's revenue, increase employment opportunities and open-up those areas for socio-economic development.

### **3.1.2 Human Resource Development.**

Among key recommendations made for improvement of the sectors under this thematic area are as follows

#### **(a) Education.**

*The following policies should be vigorously pursued in the educational sector:*

- Rehabilitation and construction of classroom blocks and Toilet facilities in schools to improve physical access.
- expand the school feeding programme to schools in deprived areas which are not benefiting at the moment.
- Improve supervision in schools to promote efficient teaching.
- support brilliant but needy students to continue their education
- Provision of furniture for schools in the deprived schools.
- Providing incentive packages to best performing teachers to motivate them.

#### **(b) Health Care**

The health care delivery system in the District is faced with so many challenges. In view of these constraints the following are recommended to minimise the impacts on health service provision in order of priority.

- Upgrade the Asiwa Health Centre to a District Hospital
- Provide laboratory services at Asiwa, Dunkuraa and Nsuta Health Centres.
- Open additional health centre to improve the coverage of health care.
- Increased the District Assembly support to National Immunisation Programmes

- Support health sector programmes to campaign against diseases of Public Health Importance

(c) ***Water and Sanitation***

Due to high correlation between access to potable water and good health the following are recommended to support to District effort to improve potable water coverage;

- Prepare a District Water and Sanitation Plan
- Continue to support the District Water and Sanitation Team and the various water and sanitation committees to function efficiently.
- Monitor water and sanitation facilities and plan for their development.

**3.1.3 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility**

In pursuant to promoting good governance at the local level the following has been recommended to strengthen governmental structures and institutions of governance which will go a long to promote the involvement of the citizenry.

- Establish and operationalise the D/A's Public Relations and complaints unit
- Involve NGOs and civil society organisation in the planning and plan implementation of the District
- Improve upon the District security services by providing additional police stations
- Train and equip members of the 4 area councils to function effectively
- Improve upon the revenue base and collection of IGF in the District
- Compile revenue data to facilitate the preparation of a realistic estimate.

**3.2 CONCLUSION**

Though the District was created barely two years ago and is confronted with many development challenges it is the hope of the Assembly and the current administration to push manage the existing resources the achieve a maximum impact. The Assembly is striving currently to provide at least office accommodation for all key decentralised departments such as Education, Health, Agriculture, National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO),

National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP), The District Electoral Office, the District National Service Secretariat (NSS), the District Business Advisory Centre among others. The District intends also to budget adequately to support any development intervention that may come it way be it from the central government or any development partner in order to take advantage of such programmes to accelerate the pace of development of the hither to very deprived area. The District further anticipates that the new administration take into consideration the special needs of the districts especially the newly created district in order to quicken the pace of their development to catch up with the existing districts.

It is the hope of the District with the aggregate contributions from the various departments which represent the broad sectors of the economy at the local level with financial support from the central government and development agencies and the local private sector the District shall realised its dream of providing efficient but affordable services for the populace in a well coordinated and sustainable manner.

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION**

**2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)  
MMDA DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT**

**2. UPDATE ON CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS (CATEGORISED BY GPRS II  
THEMATIC AREAS)**

<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETIVENESS</b>	<b>2009 Target</b>	<b>2007 Indicator Level</b>	<b>2008 indicator level</b>	<b>2009 indicator level</b>
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish				
Proportion / length of roads maintained / rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Roads (in km)				

	- Feeder Roads (in km)				
	% Change in number of households with access to electricity				
	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and Wetland				
	% increase in tourist arrivals				
	Teledensity / penetration rate				
	<b>Human Resource Development</b>				
	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (% of adult population 15-49 yrs HIV positive)				
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)				
	Under five mortality rate (number of deaths due to occurring between birth and exact age five years per 1,000 live births)				
0	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population				
1	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources				
2	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, kivp household latrines)				
3	Gross enrolment rate ( indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -Primary - JHS -SHS Net admission Rate in Primary Schools ( indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6years)				
4	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)				
5	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeships and entrepreneurial training				
	<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>				

6	Total amount of internally generated revenue				
7	Amount of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP				
8	Percentage of D/A Expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)				
9	Number of reported cases of abused (children, women and men)				
0	Police Citizen ratio				

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**3. UPDATE ON FUNDING BY SOURCES (GH)**

DISTRICT: BOSOME FREHO

<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
DACF			
IGF			
HIPC FUNDS			
GOG GRANTS			
DONOR GRANTS			
TOTAL REVENUE			

Comment on:

a) Releases of funds:

b) Effort to generate fund:

c) Other challenges with regards to generating funds:

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**4. UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS**

**DISTRICT: BOSOME FREHO**

	2008	2009	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION			
SERVICE			
INVESTMENT			
SPECIAL PROJECTS			
MISCELLANEOUS			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			

Comments on:

d) Adequacy of Funds

e) Utilisation of funds in accordance with the budget

f) Other challenges

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## 5. UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

- a) The National Youth Employment Programme
- b) Free ride Mass Transit for School Children
- c) Incentives for Business Development in the District
- d) Implementation of the District M/E Plan
- e) The Capitation grant implementation in the District
- f) The School Feeding Programme
- g) Land under Irrigation (especially for district with a long dry season)
- h) Guinea Worm Infestation (for district with this problem)
- i) Provision of Micro Finance
- j) Livelihood Empowerment Projects

